

The Direct Observation of Domains of Ferromagnetism on the Occasion 48-8-21/25
of the Application of the Double-Emission Electron Microscope and the Electron
Mirror.

etic non-uniformity with success. The interaction of a uniform electron current with a gliding surface containing the magnetic electric lens causes modulation according to the density of the electron beam. By the further application of an electrostatic or magnetic lens (macrolens) the image of the gliding surface or a nearby surface is obtained, where the effect produced by the local magnetic field is the most effective.

The paper is divided in the further course into 5 chapters entitled: The Co-operation between micro- and macrolenses; properties of the electron beam which are of essential importance for observing the micro-relief; the visualization of domains by means of double electron emission; visualization of domains by means of electron mirrors; visualization of magnetic microstructure by the modulation method. In conclusion it is said that the here recommended methods are of abstract character and permit an indirect treatment of the problems in question, so that it is to be recommended that research work be carried out according to the direct electro-optical methods in order that more exact knowledge be obtained in this field. There are 6 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

The Direct Observation of Domains of Ferromagnetism on the Occasion 48-8-21/25
of the Application of the Double-Emission Electron Microscope and the Electron
Mirror.

ASSOCIATION: Dept. of Physics of Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov
(Fizicheskiy fakultet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta imeni M.V.
Lomonosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

DOMBROVSKAYA, T.N.

AUTHOR SPIVAK G.V., DOMBROVSKAYA T.N., SEDOV N.N. PA - 2652
TITLE The examination of the domain structure of a ferromagnetic by means of photoelectrons. (Nablyudeniye domennoy struktury ferromagnetika pri pomeshchi fotoelektronov.- Russian.)
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 78 - 81 (USSR).
ABSTRACT RECEIVED: 5/1957 Reviewed: 6/1957
 The present work describes an electron-optical method for forming an image of the structure of the domain of a ferromagnetic by means of photoelectrons focussed by a magnetic optical system. By the application of this method an image which is qualitatively satisfactory and has a good effect of contrast is obtained the magnetic microfields of the polycrystalline and the monocrystalline surfaces of the ferromagnetic crystals. The present work is based upon the following main idea: The fields of the domains can be made directly visible by putting the electron bundle into interaction with a cathode electron lens (in the cathode plane of which the magnetic fields to be investigated, the magnetic "microrelenses", are introduced). These "microrelenses" produce a chromatic and a spherical aberration of the immersion optical system and hereby the "microrelenses" are made visible on the fluorescence screen. The method facilitates

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PA - 2652

The examination of the domain structure of a ferromagnetic by means of photoelectrons.

the visibility of the entire domain and its boundaries. Furthermore, contrast and resolving power of the electron-optical image can be controlled by changing the parameters of the immersion optical system. The authors used glass model of a photoelectronic emission microscope with uninterrupted evacuation. As source of the photoelectrons in the microscope an antimony-cesium cathode was used for which the ferromagnetic sample to be investigated served as a base. The locally distributed magnetic field of the base penetrates the semiconductor photocathode and forms the image of the magnetic field on the fluorescence screen. With the help of this device the authors obtained images of the domains on the hexagonal surface of a cobalt monocrystal and on the polished surface of polycrystalline cobalt. Various special features of this method are discussed and compared with those of other methods. Photos of these photoelectronic images are added. (3 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University.
PRESENTED BY: LEONTOVICH M.A. 3.11. 1956.
SUBMITTED: 30.10. 1956.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

32921

S/194/61/000/011/056/070
D271/D302

9.2572 (1139)

AUTHORS: Bogatkova, O.M., Gershenson, Ye.M., Dombrovskaya,
T.S., Ptitsyna, N.G., Rozhkova, G.I., Sperantov,
V.V. and Etkin, V.S.

TITLE: Single-circuit regenerative and super-regenerative
parametric amplifiers with semiconductor diodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1961, 12, abstract 11 K91 (V sb. Poluprovod-
nik. pribory i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, M., Sov. ra-
dio, 1960, 41-62)

TEXT: Theoretical and experimental results are given of a
study of single-circuit regenerative and super-regenerative para-
metric amplifiers with semiconductor diodes. The amplifier forward
and reflex operation in a synchronous and biharmonic mode is consid-
ered. Results of the investigation into noise parameters of the
diode are given. Experiments confirmed the analytical results. It

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32921

S/194/61/000/011/056/070

D271/D302

Single-circuit...

is shown that super-regenerative operation leads to considerable distortions of the received signal spectrum, but on the other hand it makes it possible to widen the amplifier bandwidth and to achieve greater stabilization of gain. 8 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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DOMBROVSKAYA, U.

75-1-20/32

AUTHORS: Dombrovskaya, U. , Pentin, Yu. A. , Dombrovskiy, Yu., Tatevskiy, V. M. , Kochetkov, H. K.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Tautomerism of the Alkyl- β -Aminovinyl Ketones According to Infrared Absorption Spectra (Issledovaniye tautomerii alkil- β -aminovinilketonov po infrazhismym spektram pogloshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1956, Vol. 32, Nr 1, pp. 155-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present work is directly connected with earlier works (references 1 and 2). The investigations in these works referred to the clarification of the question of the existence of enamino-imide-tautomerism. The present work is also devoted to the same question. The spectra obtained experimentally are discussed here and compared with each other. 1) The range 2500 - 3500 cm^{-1} , of the valence-X-H-oscillations. In the spectrum of the solid alkyl- β -amino-vinyl ketone, i.e. in the α -form of the substance absorption bands with 3140 and 3222 cm^{-1} corresponding to the oscillations of the OH group, are present. It is shown that the α -form is a more or less pure imide-enol form. 2) The range 1450 - 1700 cm^{-1} of the double bonds. All data obtained here speak in favour of the fact that the α -form corresponds

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77-1-20/32

The Investigation of the Tautomerism of the Alkyl- β -Aminovinyl Ketones According to Infrared Absorption Spectra

to the imide-enol form, and that the transformation product of the α -form and the mixture of the α - and β -form represents a mixture of the imide-enol- and of the enamine-ketone-form. 3) The range 700 - 1450 cm^{-1} . In the spectrum of the mixture of the α - and β -forms of the methyl- β -aminovinyl ketone 1250 - and 1002 cm^{-1} bands are present, which were not observed in the spectrum of the α -form and are characteristic for the enamine-ketone-form. Generally, an interpretation of the bands of this range is very difficult. 4) The range 400 - 700 cm^{-1} . In the spectrum of the mixture of α - and β -forms of homologues of the alkyl- β -aminovinyl ketones wide bands with an absorption centre $\sim 650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ are present. These bands become essentially more intensive in the spectra of the α -form. It is assumed that these areas correspond to the deformation oscillations of the hydroxyl group of the imide-enol-form. It may be assumed that the conclusions drawn with respect to the other ranges also apply for this range. Summing up it is proved on the basis of the infrared absorption spectra (in the range of 400 - 3500 cm^{-1}) of the methyl- β -aminovinyl ketone, of its homologues and of some model-compounds in different physical states that the alkyl- β -aminovinyl ketones exist in tautomeric forms; viz. as an enamine-ketone-form (A) and as an

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75-1-20/32

The Investigation of the Tautomerism of the Alkyl- α -Aminovinyl Ketones According to Infrared Absorption Spectra

imide-enol-form (B). There are 1 figure, and 15 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

DERZHAVETS, F.Z.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Acute myeloblastic leukemia in a 2-month-old infant. *Pediatrics* no.4:66-70
Jl-Ag '53. (MLA 6:9)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'noy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Rostova-na-Donu. 2. Klinika detskikh bolezney Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Leukemia)

DOBROVSKAYA, YE. A.

DOBROVSKAYA, YE. A.: "The pathological anatomy and pathogenesis of chronic pneumonia with bronchiectases." Voronezh, 1955. Voronezh State Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 vol.11/2 Oto-rhino-lar. Feb 53
DOMBROVSKAYA Ye. A.

277. THE PART PLAYED BY LESION OF THE VAGUS NERVE IN PATHO-
GENESIS OF CARDIOSPASM (Russian text). Dombrovskaya E. A.
Rostov. VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1957, 4 (85-88) Illus. 1

A case report of a woman 58 yr. old, suffering from asymptomatic cancer of the upper part of oesophagus is presented. Due to infiltration of the tumour into the mediastinum and vagus nerve, development of cardiospasm was noted with atonia of oesophagus and its acute dilatation. This caused the first complaints of the patient on difficulty of food passage after swallowing. Prolonged existence of cardiospasm was accompanied by penetration of connective tissue into the wall of the oesophagus which resulted in cardiospasm. The growth of the tumour into the trachea and obstruction of its lumen was characterized clinically by stridor. The addition of bronchopneumonia to the above-mentioned symptoms was the immediate cause of death.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Diffuse ramifying pulmonary osteoma. Arkh.pat. 20 no.11:
76-79 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.Sh.I.
Krinitskiy) 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy Rostova-na-Donu (glavnyy
vrach A.V.Gorshnyak).
(LUNGS--TUMORS)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye. A.; PADALKINA, R.F.

Pulmonary adenomatosis. Vrach.delo no.11:121-122 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Pervoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy,
kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Sh.I.Krinititskiy)
i klinika gosital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. N.M.Ivanov) Rostovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNGS--TUMORS)

ZEMSKOV, G.V.; GUSHCHIN, L.K.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye. V.; PARFENOV, A.K.;
YARKINA, V.T.

Ultrasonic nitriding of steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met.
no.3:40-42 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cementation (Metallurgy))
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk

Papillary muscle infarction caused by proliferative arteritis.
Vrach. delo no.5:136-138 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Proektura I gorodskoy bol'nitsy i kafedra patologicheskoy
anatomii (zav. - prof. I.Sh.Krinitzkiy) Rostovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

(HEART--INFARCTION)

(ARTERIES--DISEASES)

DOMEROVSKAYA, Ye.A., kard.med.nauk

Adrenal pheochromocytomas and pheochromoblastomas. Urologiia
no.5:51-55 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Sh.I.
Krinit'skiy [deceased]) Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo
instituta.

(CHROMAFFIN SYSTEM—TUMORS)
(ADRENAL GLANDS—TUMORS)

DOMEROVSKAYA, Ye. A., kard.med.nauk

Clinical course and pathologico-anatomic picture of sympatho-
blastomas and ganglioneuromas of the adrenal glands. Vrach.
delo no.3:38-44 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:14)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - prof. Sh.I.
Krinitskiy [deceased]) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ADRENAL GLANDS—TUMORS)

KLARNET, TS. Ye.; DOMEROVSKIAYA, Ye.A.

Acquired toxoplasmosis of the brain with a tumorlike course.
Zh. nevropat. psikiat. Korsakov 63 no.3:388-391 '63

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A. Nikol'skiy)
i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - doktor med. nauk
I.I.Dorokhov) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZAVADSKAYA, T.I., dotsent; DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Clinical aspects and pathomorphology of acute tuberculous sepsis. Sov. med. 27 no.2:9-14 F '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. N.M.Ivanov) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. I.I. Dorokhov) Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Morphology and histogenesis of neurogenic tumors of the adrenal medulla. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.6:40-46 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Sh.I. Krinitskiy [deceased]) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Pathomorphology of the adrenal glands in thymicolymphatic states.
Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.5:42-47 S-O '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra patologiccheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. I.I. Dorokhov)
Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted March 27,
1963.

1. 29145-66 ENT(1)/FCC GI

ACC NR: AF6018679

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/65/000/009/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Vetlov, I. P. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Gayevskiy, V. L. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Ter-Markaryants, N. Ye. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Guseva, L. N.; Dombkovskaya, Ye. P.; Kondrat'yov, K. Ya. (Professor); Nordberg, V. (Doctor; USA)

ORG: Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya); Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); World Meteorological Center (Mirovoy meteorologicheskiy tsentr)

TITLE: Experience in analyzing the infrared image of cloud cover obtained by the meteorological satellite Nimbus I

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1965, 20-26

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic satellite, cloud cover, satellite data analysis, satellite photography, IR photography

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of a comparative analysis of ordinary meteorological data and data on cloud cover obtained using the satellite Nimbus I. The article is accompanied by reproductions of two Nimbus infrared cloud images obtained at midnight on 2 and 6 September 1964 over the Soviet Union. Much of the information is such as contained in recent articles on the Nimbus photos published in the American press, but of course the photographs are compared with Soviet meteorological data.

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UDC: 551.576:551.507.362.2

L 29145-66

ACC NR: AP6018679

logical data for the photographed area. It was found that the principal difficulties involved in recognition of the character of cloud cover from the photographs is that they show only relatively large details and the smaller details, often important in interpretation, cannot be seen. The following tentative conclusions are drawn: 1. The infrared image obtained from a satellite gives a more complete and informative picture of cloud cover distribution than a synoptic map. The photographs, even for a region with a dense network of meteorological stations, make it possible to refine the distribution of cloud cover over the earth's surface. 2. In some cases data on the radiation balance can be used to aid interpretation of satellite observations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 22, 14 / SUBM DATE: 2 Apr 65

Card 2/2 CC

L 14993-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m)-6

ACC NR: AP5028569 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/005/0788/0790

IJP(o) MJW/JD/HW/JG/WH/EM/MJW(CL)

AUTHOR: Zemskov, G. V.; Kozlov, V. N.; Kogan, R. L.; Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.;
Kostenko, A. V.

ORG: Odessa Polytechnic Institute (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); Ural
gosuniversitet im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Oxidation of nickel alloys in atmospheres containing sulfur

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 5, 1965, 788-790

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, metal oxidation, metal surface, metal scaling, metallo-
graphic examination, x ray analysis

ABSTRACT: The effect of oxidation of ZhC6-K nickel alloy in sulfur atmospheres was
studied. It had been previously observed that in such environments the heat resis-
tance of nickel decreased as a result of the formation of nickel sulfides with low
melting points; in addition, these sulfides form eutectics with nickel and its
oxides. Chromium is known to retard this sulfide formation but does not prevent it.
For the experiments, samples were cut from turbine blades which had operated for

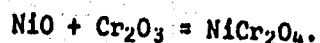
UDC: 669.24 : 620.193.4

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L 14993-66

ACC NR: AP5028569

3
various periods at temperatures of 800-900°C in an atmosphere containing gaseous sulfur. Metallographic, x-ray and chemical analysis were performed. The scale was removed from the blades and cylindrical powder samples were made for the x-ray study in which $K_{\alpha, \beta}$ Cr radiation was used. The nickel content was determined by the weight method while the sulfur content was established by the iodometric method. A microstructure of the base metal and of the blades in which the surfaces of the blades revealed scale formation is shown. Lowered microhardness was the result of alloying elements diffusing out to the grain boundaries. Chemical analysis of the layer showed a 1% sulfur content. The x-ray analysis of the layer showed it to have a crystal lattice of the NiO type and a phase of the spinel type. The mechanism for the formation of oxide layers in sulfur containing atmospheres was proposed for the alloy ZhC6-K. The spinel phase is formed from the following reaction:



This phase can also alloy with other elements in the metal. Once the full scale forms, internal oxidation occurs. The oxygen diffuses faster along the grain boundaries and forms Cr_2O_3 due to the greater affinity of Cr for oxygen. In the

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L 14993-66

ACC NR: AP5028569

center of the grain the Cr content becomes depleted, and the remaining nickel is left to form NiO. The solution of sulfur in the NiO lattice contributes to the increased oxidation of the alloy since the sulfur intensifies the reaction. The scale structure finally becomes that of NiO with sulfur dissolved within and the spinel NiCr_2O_4 . Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 19Jan65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

OC
Card 3/3

1.1800 1521, 1454, 1045

29164
S/137/61/000/008/018/037
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Zemskov, G. V., Dombrovskaya, Ye. V., Grishina, N. V.

TITLE: High-temperature cyaniding in sintered mixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 44, abstract 8D296
("Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-ta". 1960, 26, 31-37)

TEXT: The influence was studied of N upon the process of cementation at temperatures of 950 - 1,050°C which are now being introduced into industry for the sake of intensifying the process and raising the productivity of thermal furnaces. The cementation was carried out in a fresh peaty carburizer and in a carburizer with an addition of 13 and 25% of red potassium ferrocyanide $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ at temperatures of 900, 950, 1,000, and 1,050°C for periods of 0.5; 1; 2; 3 hours. In order to ascertain the influence of diffusion counterflows of C and C + N upon the depth of the layer, the cementation of hollow conical specimens of steel 3 was carried out. On the basis of the results of the microstructure analysis it is concluded that at high-temperature cementation N accelerates the diffusion of C, while the nitrogen-containing addition of $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ to the sintered carburizer favors an increase in the depth of eutectoidal layer; its higher

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29464

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A060/A101

High-temperature cyaniding in sintered mixtures

content increases the depth of the transeutectoidal zone. Under simultaneous diffusion of C + N the diffusion of C is accelerated independently of the direction of the diffusion front (both on the inner and outer surfaces). Under simultaneous diffusion of N + C the acceleration of the C diffusion occurs due to the activation of the sintered carburizer on account of the formation of a CN compound. The raising of the cementation temperature from 900 to 1,000 and 1,050 °C while maintaining the soaking for 3 hours increases the depth of the cementation layer by a factor of 2 - 3.5. There are 14 references.

A. Babayeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

20261

18.7530 1145 also 1454, 1573 S/129/61/000/003/007/011
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Zemskov, G.V., Gushchin, L.K., Domtrowskaya, Ye.V.,
Parfenov, A.K. and Yarkina, V.T.

TITLE: Nitriding of Steel Under the Effect of Ultrasonics

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka
metallov, 1961, No. 3. pp. 40 - 42

TEXT: The authors studied the nitriding of steel under the effect of ultrasonics in gaseous and liquid media. For the gas nitriding, steel 35X40A (35KhYuA) was used in the heat-treated state ($H_{RC} = 28-30$). Prior to nitriding the specimens were carefully degreased with alcohol. The ammonia was always fed into the furnace at 200 °C to prevent excitation. The degree of dissociation of the ammonia during nitriding (at 500 - 550 °C) equalled 40%. At the termination of the process the specimens were cooled to 200 °C in ammonia. The process was carried out with and without ultrasonics. Liquid nitriding was in a salt bath (calcium chloride 48%, barium chloride 31%, sodium chloride 21%) and ammonia was placed into it. The process was

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E073/E335

Nitriding of Steel

carried out at 550 - 560 °C with a holding time of 9 hours and an ammonia pressure of 330 - 360 mm oil column. The ultrasonics were produced by a 2.5 kW 18-35 kc/s tube oscillator and they were transmitted to the bath by a "Permendur" magnetostriction vibrator. The results were evaluated by measuring the hardness and the microhardness of the surface. Fig. 1 shows the influence of ultrasonics on the change of microhardness along the cross-section of a layer nitrided at 550 °C. H_p versus distance from the surface (Curves 1 - without ultrasonics; Curve 2 - with ultrasonics). The plots, Fig. 1, from left to right, related to the nitriding times of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 15 hours, respectively. The ultrasonics brought about an increase in hardness and depth of penetration of the nitrogen, ensuring a stable increase in the microhardness in the basic zone of the nitrided layer. For process durations of 6 hours and more, the microhardness of specimens treated with ultrasonics was appreciably higher than that of those not treated. The use of ultrasonics enables reducing the duration of the process by a factor of 1.5. The change in the

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microhardness brought about by liquid nitriding using ultrasonics (Curve 1) and without using ultrasonics (Curve 2) is plotted in Fig. 3 (hardness, H_u versus distance from the surface). As a result of ultrasonics treatment the depth and hardness of the diffusion layer are increased. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Odessa Polytechnical Institute)

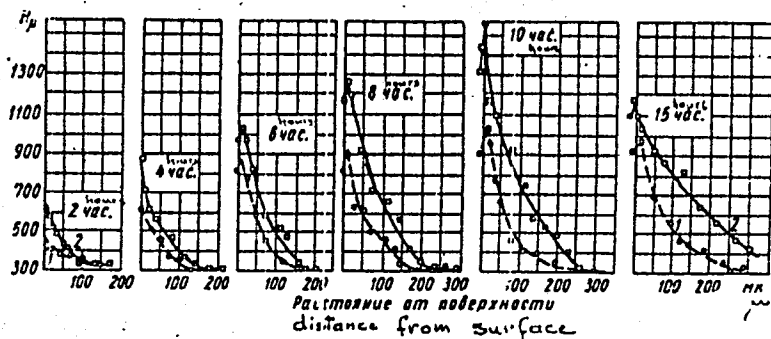
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Nitriding of Steel

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E073/E335

Fig. 1:



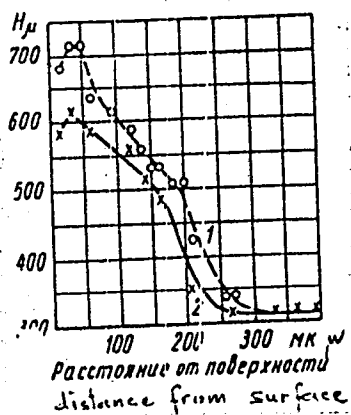
Card 4/5

20261

Nitriding of Steel

S/129/61/000/003/007/011
E075/E555

Fig. 3:



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S/123/62/000/019/002/010
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Gushchin L. K., Dombrovskaya, Ye. V., Zemskov, G. V.,
Parfenov, A. K., Yarkina, V. T.

TITLE: Gas nitriding with ultrasonic effect

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyenie, no. 19, 1962, 25,
abstract 19B134 ("Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t",
1961, 35, 25 - 31)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of ultrasonic waves upon the depth of the layer, structure, hardness on the surface, and distribution of hardness across the layer in gas nitriding at 500 and 550°C, 60 mm water col. gas pressure at a 40% degree of gas dissociation, and holding for 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 15 hours. The investigations were made with improved 35 X10A (35KhYuA) steel specimens with HCR=28 - 30. For comparison the process was conducted in two ways: with ultrasonic oscillations of 18 - 20 kilocycle frequency and without them. An analysis of experimental results obtained by investigating the structure, layer depth, determination of hardness according to Vickers, and micro-hardness on the surface and across the layer, has shown that ultrasonic waves

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Gas nitriding with ultrasonic effect

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increase the hardness across the layer, penetration depth of nitrogen, and micro-hardness of the base zone of the nitrified layer. The time of nitriding process with ultrasound is reduced 1.5 times as compared with nitriding without ultrasonic effect. There are 5 figures.

T. Kislyakova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/012/060/101.
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Zemskov, G. V., Dombrovskaya, Ye. V., Yarkina, V. T.,
Gushchin, L. K. and Parfenov, A. K.

TITLE: The influence of ultrasound on the nitriding process

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 12, 1962, 15, abstract 12-5-29 sh (Nauchn. zap.
Odessk. politekhn. in-t, 35, 1961, 90-96)

TEXT: Experiments were carried out to study liquid nitriding in
a salt bath through which ammonia was passed. Samples of 35X10A
(35KhYuA) steel cylinders of 20 mm diameter and 10 mm height were
subjected to nitriding. The temperature of the process was 550°C
and the frequency of ultrasonic irradiation 18 - 35 kc/s. Gaseous
nitriding experiments were carried out in an electric oven with
ammonia at a pressure of 45 - 55 mm oil column; the samples were
screwed into a concentrator. The data obtained show that the use
of ultrasonic treatment enables the duration of the process to be
reduced by a factor of 1.5. The hardness of the nitrided layer and

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The influence of ultrasound ...

S/194/62/000/012/060/101
D295/D308

its depth are increased. A comparison of liquid and gaseous nitriding shows that the latter is more promising from the viewpoint of the quality of the hardened layer. 9 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

S/123/62/000/018/009/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zemskov, G. V., Dombrovskaya, Ye. V., Yarkina, V. T.,
Gushchin, L. K., Parfenov, A. K.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic waves upon the nitriding process

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1962, 17,
abstract 18B107 ("Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t",
1961, 35, 90 - 96)

TEXT: Investigations were made in liquid and gas medium. The nitriding bath was melted in a X18H9 (Kh18N9) steel crucible and was composed of 31% barium chloride, 48% calcium chloride and 21% sodium chloride. Ammonia was passed through the liquid bath to which ultrasonic oscillations were applied. Microhardness was measured over the section of a layer obtained in liquid nitriding with and without ultrasonic oscillations. Gas nitriding was performed in a special-designed electric furnace (its schematic diagram is presented) under the following conditions: temperature - 540 - 560 °C; holding time - 10 hours; gas pressure in the furnace 45 - 55 mm oil column. After completed holding the

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The effect of ultrasonic waves upon the...

S/123/62/000/018/009/012
A006/A101

ultrasonic oscillator was switched off. Cooling down to 400°C was performed during ammonia supply; and down to room temperature - together with the furnace. The schematic diagram of the furnace and curves of microhardness distribution over the cross section of the specimen after nitriding, are given. The results of gas and liquid nitriding were compared and showed the advantage of gas nitriding, yielding higher hardness and deeper penetration. The depth of the nitrided layer and hardness increase under the ultrasonic effect both for liquid and gaseous media.

T. Kislyakova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/810/62/000/000/0061013

AUTHORS: Zemskov, G. V., Gushchin, L. K., Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.,
Parfenov, A. K., Yarkina, V. T.

TITLE: The nitriding of steel under ultrasonic action,

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka; materialy konferentsii po
metallovedeniyu i termicheskoy obrabotke, sost. v g. Odesse v 1960 g.
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 211-214.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of an experimental investigation intended
to clarify the generally contradictory statements of various antecedent authors,
both Soviet and Western, on the existence of presumably accelerating effect of
ultrasonic (US) vibrations (V) on solid liquid carburization and nitriding. Spec-
imens of steel 35XDA (35KhYuA), 60 mm long, were threaded at one end for at-
tachment to the test equipment. The steel had been previously refined, and a sor-
bitic structure with R_C 28-30 had been obtained. Ammonia (AM) was fed into the
furnace, beginning at 200°. At nitriding temperature (T), the AM was about 40%
dissociated, at a pressure of 60 mm oil column. After holding, the specimen was
cooled to 200° in the furnace in an AM medium. Nitriding T was 500 and 550°,
holding time 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 15 hrs with and without US exposure. Liquid

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The nitriding of steel under ultrasonic action.

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nitriding was done in a bath containing 31% BaCl_2 , 48% CaCl_2 , and 21% NaCl , through which AM was passed and into which US vibrations were entered by means of a concentrator. Liquid-nitriding T was 550-560°, holding time 9 hrs at an ammonia pressure of 330-360 mm oil column. Intensive "boiling" of the bath was observed. An electron-tube generator with an output power of 2.5 kw and a frequency range from 18-30 kcps was employed as a source of US V. Graphed microhardness cross-sections across the layer affected show the favorable effect of US V in increasing hardness, increasing the depth of the penetration of N, and also in the attainment of a more uniform microhardness throughout the nitrided layer, especially for holding times in excess of 6 hrs. Application of US V permits a 40% reduction in process duration. The favorable effect of US V is attributed to the periodic change of the lattice parameters and the increase in the mean-square amplitude in the thermal oscillations of the ions in the lattice points of the crystal-line lattice as a result of the local increase in temperature. In interstitial solid solutions the imposition of US V renders the phase coincidence between the N ions and the nearest Fe ions more likely and more frequent, and hence expedites the nitriding process. The US V also eliminates the reaction products from the metal surface and assures a continuous supply of fresh portions of gas, which also increases the time rate of the chemical processes and the dissolution process, and, hence, increases the N concentration in the surface layer. The US formation of ultra-

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microscopic pores in the metal also facilitates the adsorption accompanying the diffusion of surface-active elements. There are 4 figures and 7 references (1 Russian-language Soviet, 3 French, 2 German, and 1 English-language: Heedeman, E., J. Acoust. Soc. Am., v.26, no.5, 1954, 831-842).

ASSOCIATION: Odessky politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnical Institute).

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4010077

S/0129/64/000/001/0052/0055

AUTHOR: Kemskov, G. V.; Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.; Yarkina, V. T.;
Gushchin, L. K.; Parfenov, A. K.

TITLE: Intensified nitration by the use of ultrasonics

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1,
1964, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: gas nitration, steel nitration, microhardness, ultra-
sonic reflection, ultrasonic oscillation, picric acid, nitric acid,
magnetostriktor, ammonia

ABSTRACT: An investigation to determine the effect of ultrasonic
oscillations on gas nitration of steel revealed that ultrasonic waves
increase the depth of the resultant nitride and improve the quality
of microhardness. The reflection of the ultrasonic from solid and gas
media, however, made its use in combination with gas nitration unecon-
omical. A further study has therefore been made on the effect of
ultrasonics on the nitration process in a liquid medium using a device

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010077

shown in the enclosure. The results of the experiments and the information available in literature justify the belief that the liquid nitration process is more effective where a gas phase is absent, and the substance containing the diffused element is in direct contact with the sample. Under such conditions the dissociation reaction will occur on the metal surface. Ultrasonics is found to accelerate the liquid nitration process in a neutral bath through which ammonia is passed. The nitrogen diffusion in a liquid medium is facilitated apparently by the great pressure produced as the cavitation bubbles are shut-in near the surface of the processed metal. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy polytekhnicheskii institut (Odessa Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML, CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/82

1. ACC NR: AP6030864 SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/005/0576/0580

AUTHOR: Zemskov, G. V.; Kogan, R. L.; Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.; Kostenko, A. V.;
Shevchenko, I. M.; Koss, Ye. V.; Fadeyeva, P. V.; Klimelevskaya, M. Ye.; Mikotina, N. F.

ORG: Odessa Polytechnical Institute (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Protective diffusion coatings of nickel alloy

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 576-580

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel chromium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, ~~alloy~~ protective coating, ~~alloy~~ corrosion resistance, diffusion coating alloy, alloy oxidation resistance/ZhS6-K alloy

ABSTRACT: A series of diffusion coatings were tested for protection of ZhS6-K nickel-base alloy (0.13-0.20% carbon, 10.5-12.5% chromium, 5-6% aluminum, 2.5-3% titanium, 2.5-3% tungsten, 4.5-5.5% molybdenum, 0.13-0.20% boron) against gas corrosion in a mixture of products of sulfurous fuel combustion and sea water vapors after all attempts to improve alloy oxidation resistance by alloying failed. Alloy specimens were diffusion coated with one or two elements used simultaneously or one after the other. The coating was done by a pack cementation at 900-1000C for 10 hr. Chromium, aluminum, silicon, titanium, boron, cerium, beryllium and magnesium were used as single-element coatings. Chromium with titanium, silicon, aluminum, or boron; aluminum with boron, cerium, or titanium; titanium with silicon or boron; manganese with boron;

Card 1/4 UDC: 621.793.4

L 44077-66

ACC NR: AP6030864

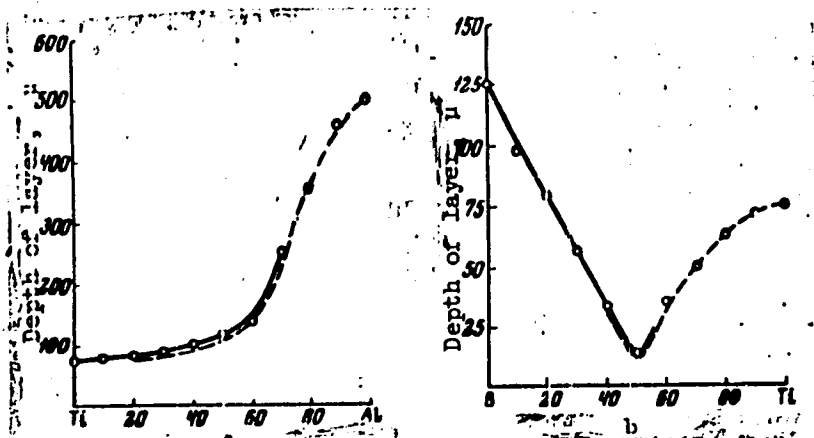


Fig. 1. Dependence of the change of the diffusion layer depth upon the content of elements in the mixture

a - Aluminum-silicon impregnation; b - boron-titanium impregnation.

a

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L 44077-56

ACC NR: AP6030854

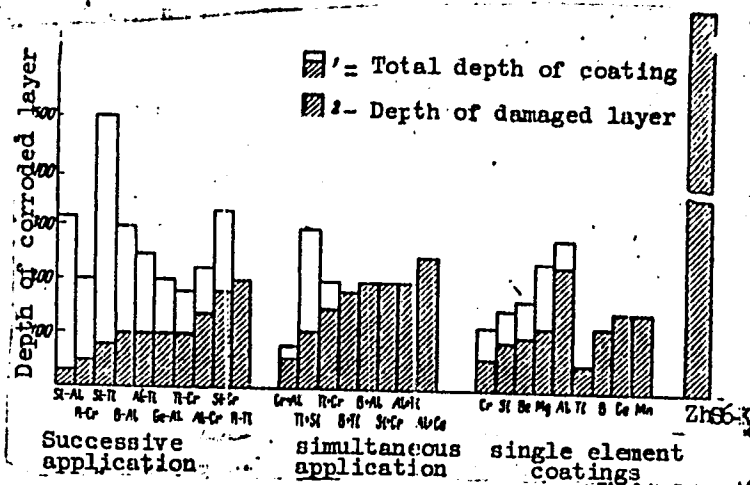


Fig. 2. Depth of corrosion in coated and uncoated ZhS6-K alloy.

cerium with boron; and silicon with aluminum were used for binary coatings. Corrosion tests were done in combustion products containing 0.74% and 0.11% sea water at 900C for 15 hr. It was found that all the coatings tested have a higher corrosion resistance than the uncoated alloy (see Fig. 1). Binary coatings protect the alloy more efficiently than single-element coatings, especially with the consecutive method of

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L 44077-66

ACC NR: AP6030864

application. Coatings obtained by this method have a higher concentration of elements and a more uniform structure of the surface layer than the coatings applied by other methods. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul65/ ATD PRESS: 5077

sum
Card 4/4

L 38440-66 EWI(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6024528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/007/0138/0142

AUTHOR: Zemskov, G. V.; Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.; Kogan, R. L.; Shevchenko, I. M.

ORG: Odessa Polytechnic Institute (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Cementation with boron and titanium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 138-142

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, heat resistant alloy, boron, titanium, alloy boron-izing, alloy titanizing, alloy diffusion coating, iron, iron diffusion coating, metal diffusion, alloy composition, metal coating/ ZhS6-K heat resistant alloy

ABSTRACT: The structure of diffusion layers in ZhS6-K heat-resistant alloy and commercial-grade iron, obtained by pack cementation at 900--1050C in mixtures of boron and titanium, or boron carbide and borax, or in titanium alone, has been investigated. The thickness, composition, and microhardness of diffusion layers produced in mixtures of titanium and boron varied widely depending on the boron titanium ratio in the mixture (see Fig. 1). In mixtures containing 37--57% titanium for ZhS6-K alloy or 37% titanium for iron, the diffusion rate of boron and titanium is roughly the same. The diffusion layer in ZhS6-K alloy produced in a 50--50 mixture of boron and titanium consisted of a solid solution of boron and titanium in nickel with inclusions of titanium boride on the very surface and at the metal-diffusion layer interface.

Card 1/2

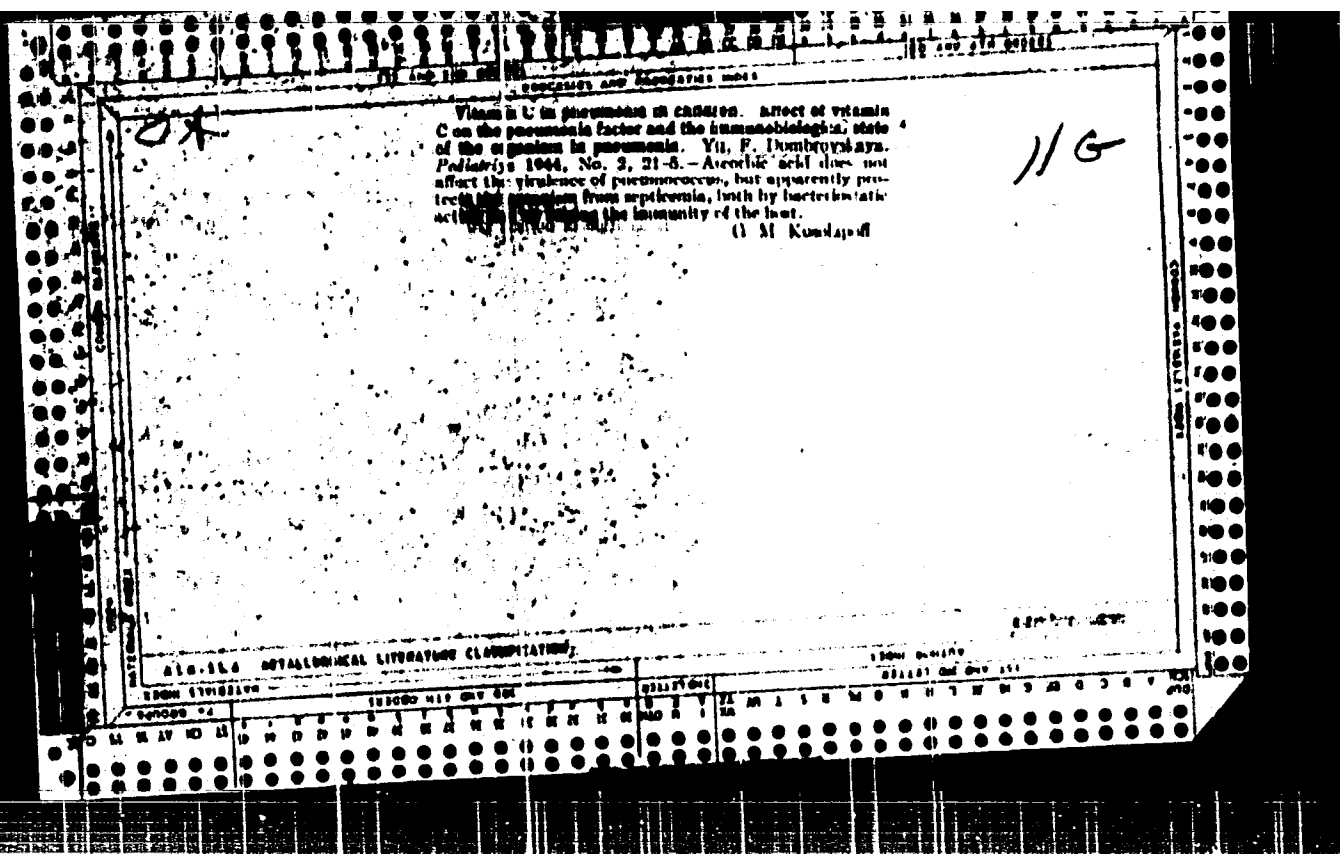
UDC: 669.14.018.45:669.781:669.295:621.785.53

L 38440-66

ACC NR: AP6024528

The diffusion layer in iron consisted of a solid solution of titanium in iron with inclusions of iron titanides and iron borides. The diffusion layer in ZhS6-K alloy obtained in the mixture of boron carbide and borax consisted of a homogeneous surface zone containing nickel boride having a microhardness of 1300 kg/mm² and an inner zone containing a nickel-base solid solution with inclusions of intermetallic compounds. The microhardness of this zone was 600—800 kg/mm². The inward diffusion of boron is accompanied by the outward diffusion of the alloy components. The diffusion layer produced by cementation in titanium consisted of three zones. The outer zone had a high content of intermetallic compounds and a microhardness of 700—800 kg/mm². The middle and inner zones consisted of nickel-base solid solutions. Subsequent cementation of boronized alloy in titanium produced a three-zone diffusion layer with an outer zone having a thickness of 40 μ and a microhardness of 1890 kg/mm². The subsequent boronizing of titanized alloy produced no changes in the structure of the diffusion layer. Orig art. has: 6 figures. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5042



DOMBROVSKAYA, YU. F. Md., Children's Clinic, 1st Moscow Med. Inst., -1948-.

Dombrovskaya, Yu. F. "Functional pathology of disturbances of feeding conditions in children," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 52-58

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

Acad. Med. Sci. (Mbr., Sci. Council, Central Order Labor Red Banner Inst. Pediatrics, Dept. Clinical Med., -1948-; Mbr., Inst. Pharmacology, Toxicology & Chemotherapy, Dept. M Medico-Biol. Sci., -1946-; Mbr., Bur., Dept. Clinical Med., -1947-; Sanitarium Health Resort Comm., -1947-).

DOMBROVSKAYA, YU. F.

PA 41/49T85

USSR/Medicine - Literature, Medical Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Nursing

"New Books Published by Medgiz" 1 p

"Pediatrics" No 2

Lists following books: Yu. F. Dombrovskaya's
"Pneumonia in Young Children," B. A. Arltshengel's
and G. M. Speransky's "Mother and Daughter,"
and Ye. E. Tsopli's "The Work of Nurses in
Children's Institutions." Also includes "Guide
for Physicians Serving in Nurseries and Children's
Homes," edited by Korriginaya, and "Work of the
Sixth All-Union Congress of Pediatricians,

LC

41/49T85

USSR/Medicine - Literature, Medical Mar/Apr 49
(Contd)

Dedicated to the Memory of Professor N. F.
Pilatov," edited by Prof G. M. Speransky.

LC

41/49T85

DOMBROVSKAYA, YU. F. PROF

USSR/Medicine - Societies, Medical
Medicine - Pediatricians

May/Jun 49

"Minutes of Two Conferences of the Moscow Society of Pediatricians" 2 1/2 pp

"Pediatriya" No 3

First conference, attended by 250 with Prof S. O. Dulitskiy presiding, was held 12 Jan 49. Discussed report by G. M. Speranskiy, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci, on activities of the periodical "Pediatriya" for last 27 years. Members then stressed the need for research on influenza and helminthology. M. B. Tsuker, reporting on "The Clinical Syndrome of Infantile Rheumatic Diseases of the Nervous System," classified this new syndrome as rheumatic encephalitis, and Prof Dulitskiy urged continuance of the work. Second conference, attended by 350 with Prof Yu. F. Dombrovskaya, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Presiding, was held 16 Feb 49. Discussion of Hepatitis revealed that 10% of cases were young children whose mortality rate from this disease was 2 1/2 times greater than that of older children.

PA 50/49T69

DOMBROVSKAYA U.F.

Pediatric significance of Pavlov's contribution to the study of digestion. *Pediatrics*, Moskva no.2:3-10 Mr-Apr '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., redaktor

[Problems in pediatrics] Voprosy pediatrii. Moskva, 1951. 243 p.
(MLBA 10:8)

1. Akademiya n editelskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut pediatrii.
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

DOMEROVSKAYA, Yu.F.

Pathogenesis of intestinal toxicoses in children according to Pavlovian theory. *Pediatrics*, Moskva No.6:7-13 Nov-Dec 51. (CIAM 21:4)

1. Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

LOISEVOSENA, In. F.

Pnevmonii ranнего detского vozrasta [Pneumonia in infancy]. Ind. 2-e, persrabot. i dop.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1952. 178 p. (B-ka prakt. vracha).

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 4, July 1954.

1. DOMBROVSKAYA, YU. F., Prof.
2. USSR 600
4. Pediatrics - Moscow
7. Development of the N. F. Filatov's theories in the work of the pediatric clinic of the First Moscow Lenin Medical Institute in the course of 50 years, *Pediatrriia*, No. 6, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

DILIGENSKAYA, L.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ~~DOMBROVSKAYA~~, Yu.F., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk, ~~zavednyushchaya kafedroy detskikh bolezney~~; KRUSHKOV, V.A., dotsent, glavnyy vrach.

Characteristic of cardiovascular disorders in scarlet fever. *Pediatrics* no.2:14-16 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Infektsionnoye otdeleniye kafedry detskikh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta na baze detskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (for Dombrovskaya). 2. Detskaya bol'nitsa imeni I.V. Rusakova (for Krushkov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk (for Dombrovskaya).
(Scarlatina) (Cardiovascular system--Diseases)

ДОМБРОВСКАЯ, Ю.П.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.P., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyashchaya kafedroy detskikh bolezney.

Hemorrhagic syndrome in epidemic hepatitis in infants. *Pediatrics* no.2: 36-40 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Detskaya klinika I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (for Krechmer). 2. Kafedra detskikh bolezney Detskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (for Dombrovskaya). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). (Liver--Diseases)

~~DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F.~~, professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, predsedatel'; TITOVA, O.A., sekretar'.

Moscow Society of Pediatricians. Session of October 1, 1952. *Pediatrica*
no.2:77 Mr-Apr '53. (MIRA 6:5)

1. Moskovskoye obshchestvo detskikh vrachey. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). (Pediatrics)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. Yu., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, predsedatel'; SHAPIRO, S.L., sekretar'.

Moscow Society of Pediatricians. Session of November 19, 1952. Pediatrics no.2:78 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Moskovskoye obshchestvo detskikh vrachey. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). (Pediatrics) (Tonsils--Diseases)

DOMBROVSKAYA, YU F.

SAVEL'YEVA, Ye.; MONASTYRNEVA, M.; ORLOVA, G.; KUZNEV, A.; FUFLYGINA, T.;
LASKINA, V., studenty VI kursa; KOVALEVA, Ye.V., dotsent; DOMBROVSKAYA,
Yu.F., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR,
zavednyushchaya kafedroy.

Effect of external environment factors on the course of rheumatism in
children. *Pediatrics* no.4:40-41 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Nauchnyy studencheskiy krushok pri kafedra detskikh bolezney I Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). (Rheumatism)

MARETSKAYA, M.F.; BAYADINA, S.A.; GARELIK, O.S.; BONDARENKO, T.V.; SHISHOVA, Ye.M.;
DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR, direktor; FEFER, Y.I., glavnyy vrach; GEYSHINA, R.V., zaveduyu-
shchiy.

Pneumonia in infants. Sov.med. 17 no.7:30-32 J1 '53.

(MLA 6:8)

- Children Diseases*
1. Klinika detskikh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (for Dombrovskaya).
 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya).
 3. Detskaya bol'nitsa Frunzenskogo rayona (for Fefer).
 4. Detskoye otdeleniye polikliniki No. 56 (for Geyshina). (Pneumonia)

DOMBROVSKAYA, L. F.

Pneumonia in young children and its prevention. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 17 p.
(Nauchno-populiarnaya meditsinskaya literatura)

1. Pneumonia - Prevention.
2. Children - Diseases.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. F.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor; YELIZAROVA, O.N., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Advice for the young mother] Sovety molodoi materi. Moskva, Med-
giz, 1954. 61 p. (MLA 7:8)
(Infants--Care and hygiene)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor

Treatment of pneumonia in infants. *Pediatrics* no.2:3-11
Mr-Apr '54. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(PNEUMONIA, in infant and child,
*ther.)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor; KOVALEVA, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Honored Scientist Professor Vasilii Ivanovich Molchanov, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; on the 85th anniversary of his birth. *Pediatriia* no.4:85-87 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya)

(MOLCHANOV, VASILII IVANOVICH, 1894-)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yuliya Pominichna

[Pneumonia in young children] Vospalenie legkikh u detei
rannego vozrasta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 12 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(PNEUMONIA)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. F.

[Pneumonia in infants] Pnevmonii rannogo detskogo vozrasta. Izd.
3-e. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 188 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(INFANTS--DISEASES) (PNEUMONIA)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor.

~~.....~~
Hardening the child. Zdorov'e 1 no.5:17-18 My '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

~~DOMEROVSKAYA, Yu. F.~~ professor

Pathogenetic basis for the treatment and prevention of acute and chronic diseases of respiratory organs in children. *Pediatrics* 39 no.1:3-10 Ja-F '56. (MLHA 10:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(RESPIRATORY TRACT, dis.
in child., ther. & prev.)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., professor; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., professor; DAMIR, A.M.,
professor

"Congenital heart defects; pathology, clinical aspects, surgical
treatment." A.N.Bakulev, E.N.Meshalkin. Reviewed by Yu.F.Dombrovskaia,
A.A.Vishnevskii, A.M.Damir. Vest.khir. 77 no.9:143-144 S '56.

(MIRA 9:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy)

(HEART—DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

(BAKULEV, A.N.)

(MESHALKIN, E.N.)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. F.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. F.

[Diseases of respiratory organs in children] Zabollevaniia organov
dykhaniiia u detei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 346 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

DOMEROVSKAYA, Yu.F.

Pulmonary heart in children. *Pediatrics* no.9:3-11 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. *Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.*
(HEART--DISEASES)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. P.

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu. P.

Achievements of Russian pediatrics in the treatment of respiratory diseases in 40 years. *Pediatrics* no.10:59-65 0 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. *Deystvitel'nyy ochen AMN SSSR*
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

DOMEROVSKAYA, Yu.F., prof.

Outstanding pediatrician. Zderov'e 4 no.12:8 D'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(FILATOV, NIL FEDOROVICH, 1847-1902)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., prof.

Ninth National Congress of Czechoslovak Pediatricians. Pediatrics
36 no.4:91-94 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)
(BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA--PEDIATRICS--CONGRESSES)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., prof., red.; DMITRIYVA, N.M., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Cardiovascular pathology in diseases of the organs of respiration
and in rheumatism of children] Serdechno-sosudistaya patologiya
pri zabolevaniyakh organov dykhanija i revmatizme u detei. Pod red.
IU.F.Dombrovskoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 241 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Moscow. Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut. 2. Deystvi-
tel'nyy chlen AN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

DOMEROVSKAYA, N Yu. F. (Dr.)

"A Report of an Epidemic of Grippe in Infants in the Clinic Infantile Diseases."
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